APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/992,934	KIM, SUNG-JIN
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TUAN A. PHAM	2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>19 October 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   **Claims 1, 3-4, 6-7, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Phillips (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,195) in view of Watanabe et al.

(U.S. Patent No.: 6,731,939, hereinafter, "Watanabe") and Rosener et al. (U.S.

2002/0028655, hereinafter, "Rosener") and further in view of Ma et al. (US Pub.

No.: 2003/0021262, hereinafter, "Ma").

Regarding claim 1, Phillips teaches a method of sharing data with a slave using

Bluetooth.TM wireless communication by a portable phone equipped with a

Bluetooth.TM module, where the portable phone acts as a master, comprising the steps

of (see figure 1):

receiving the data from a mobile communication system and storing the received

data (see figure 1, internet 16, figure 3, storage 306, col.5, ln.35-47, col.6, ln.10-15),

determining whether to transmit the data to the slave by Bluetooth.TM wireless

communication (see figure 1, col.4, ln.1-24), and

converting the data to data packet for Bluetooth.TM communication when it is

determined that the data is to be transmitted to the slave (see col.4, ln.1-44, link

controller interface convert the baseband protocols).

It should be noticed that Phillip fails to clearly teach determining whether the

master is connected to the slave by a first ACL (Asynchronous ConnectionLess) link or

an SCO (Synchronous Connection-Oriented) link; establishing a second ACL link and

transmitting the data packet to the slave on the established ACL link if it is determined

that the ACL link connects the master and the slave, and establishing an ACL link and

transmitting the data packet to the slave on the established ACL link if it is determined

that the SCO link connects the master and the slave. However, Watanabe teaches

such features (see Figure 10, figure 11, col.9, ln.27-67, col.10, ln.1-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Watanabe, into view of

Phillips in order to transfer the data from this device to other device by wireless fashion.

Phillip and Watanabe, in combination, fails to teach the protocol conversion for

converting the cellular protocol to Bluetooth protocol. However, Rosener teaches such

features (see figure 1, figure 8, UDC module, col.7, [0092-0105]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rosener into view of Phillip

and Watanable in order to convert the compatible protocol for transmitting in short

range.

Phillip, Watanabe, and Rosener, in combination, fails to teach an access code

and a header to the data. However, Ma teaches such features (see [0103]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ma into view of Phillip,

Watanable, and Rosener in order to convert the compatible protocol for transmitting in

short range.

Regarding claim 3, Phillips further teaches the method wherein the data is

Internet data (see col.3, ln.19-32).

Regarding claims 4 and 7, Phillips teaches a method of sharing information with

a slave in a first piconet in a portable phone equipped with a Bluetooth.TM module that

is a master in the first piconet and a slave in a second piconet, (see figure 1) comprising

the steps of:

receiving data from a mobile communication system and storing the received

data (see figure 1, internet 16, figure 3, storage 306, col.5, ln.35-47, col.6, ln.10-15),

determining whether to transmit the data to the slave of the first piconet by

Bluetooth.TM wireless communication (see figure 1, col.4, ln.1-24), and

converting the data to data packet for Bluetooth.TM communication when it is

determined that the data is to be transmitted to the slave of the first piconet (see col.4,

ln.1-44, link controller interface convert the baseband protocols).

It should be noticed that Phillip fails to clearly teach determining whether the

portable phone is connected to the slave of the first piconet by an ACL (Asynchronous

ConnectionLess) link or an SCO (Synchronous Connection-Oriented) link; establishing

another ACL link and transmitting the data to the slave of the first piconet on the established ACL link if it is determined that the ACL link connects the portable phone and the slave of the first piconet; and establishing an ACL link and transmitting the data packet to the slave of the first piconet on the established ACL link if it is determined that the SCO link connects the portable phone and the slave of the first piconet. However, Watanabe teaches such features (see Figure 10, figure 11, col.9, ln.27-67, col.10, ln.1-43) for a purpose of transferring the information within the piconet.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Watanabe, into view of Phillips in order to transfer the data from this device to other device by wireless fashion.

Phillip and Watanabe, in combination, fails to teach the protocol conversion for converting the cellular protocol to Bluetooth protocol. However, Rosener teaches such features (see figure 1, figure 8, UDC module, col.7, [0092-0105]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Rosener into view of Phillip and Watanable in order to convert the compatible protocol for transmitting in short range.

Phillip, Watanabe, and Rosener, in combination, fails to teach an access code and a header to the data. However, Ma teaches such features (see [0103]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ma into view of Phillip,

Watanable, and Rosener in order to convert the compatible protocol for transmitting in

short range.

Regarding claims 6 and 9, Phillips further teaches the method wherein the data

is Internet data (see col.3, ln.19-32).

3.   Claims 2, 5, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Phillips (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,195) in view of Watanabe et al. (U.S. Patent

No.: 6,731,939, hereinafter, "Watanabe") and Rosener et al. (U.S. 2002/0028655,

hereinafter, "Rosener"), and further in view of Ma et al. (US Pub. No.:

2003/0021262, hereinafter, "Ma") as applied to claims 1, 4, and 7 above, and

further in view of Bell (U.S. Patent No.: 6,660,902).

Regarding claims 2, 5, and 8, Phillips, Watanabe, Rosener, and Ma, in

combination, fails to clearly teach the data is an SMS (Short Message Service)

message. However, Bell teaches such features (see col.2, ln.53-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Bell into view of Phillips,

Watanabe, Rosener, and Ma, in order to receive the data or information at any time or

anywhere.

Conclusion

4.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to **Tuan A. Pham** whose telephone number is

(571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday,

8:00 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499 and

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have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Art Unit 2643
November 7, 2005
Examiner

Tuan Pham

CURTIS KUNTZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600